Numb. 273.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From February 20. to February 27. 1733, 4.

London, Sept. 29.

IN the Quarterly Bill of Mortality for the City of *Dublin* which ended the 29th of *June*, there appears to have been Buried within that City, Males 184, Females 508; Males Baptized 128, Females 244; ſo that in that Quarter there decreaſed in the Burials 285, and in the Chriſtnings 81. It is a little odd, that there ſhould be ſo great a Difference between the Number of Males and the Number of Females, both as to the Burials and the Chriſtenings, but more eſpecially as to the laſt, for in other Countries there are generally more Males born than Females.

On the 25th of *July*, being St. *James*'s Day, the Society of Journeymen Taylors made their annual Proceſſion as uſual through *Dublin*. They were all clean and neatly dreſſed, but more particularly their Maſter, Steward, and Enſign-Bearers, who were dignified with Hats and Feathers, fringed Linnen and Gloves, and attended with Variety of Muſick, being alſo preceeded by two Figures, repreſenting our Firſt Parents, dreſſed in Leaves, as after the Fall, to whom they, to prevent any Inſult from the Wicked of the Times, gave a very terrifying Huſſar for a Guard: But the Proceſſion was very much diſturbed, and moſt of the Taylors terribly frightned by a Wild Colt, which, broke in among them, and did a great deal of Miſchief. Their Bill of Fare for Dinner, which is ſomething Extraordinary, conſiſted chiefly in the following Particulars, *viz.* 40 ſound Legs of Mutton, *ditto* Rumps of Beef, *ditto* Geeſe, *ditto* Giblet Pyes, 10 Dozen of Chickens, a Cart-Load of Cabbage, *ditto* Turneps and Carrots, and Bread, Butter, Cheeſe, Beer, Ale, Small-beer and Brandy in Proportion; whether Cucumbers are plenty in that Country we do not know, but we do not hear that there were any of them in the Bill of Fare.

One Capt. *Gerrard*, a Wine Merchant of *Dublin*, has been ſeized at *Wicklow*, for enliſting Men for the *French* Service, and he and the Men he had liſted, ſome of whom are Deſerters from the Regiments on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, are to be brought Priſoners to *Dublin*.

From *Jamaica* we hear that the *Conde Clavijo* coming down the Coaſt of the Main, with two large Men of War, a ſmall Ship and a Snow, took off *Rio de la Hache*, two large *Dutch* Sloops, and a Sloop of that Iſland commanded by one *Cliff*; which three Sloops, 'tis ſaid, were fitting out for ſcouring the South Coaſt of *Cuba*. By theſe Accounts we find that the Dutch Ships are no better uſed in the *Weſt-Indies* by the *Spaniards*, than our own; but it ſeems a little ſtrange that we never hear of a French Ship or Sloop taken by their Guarda Coſtas.

A Negotiation has for ſome time been carried on by the Marquis *de Fenelon*, the French Miniſter at the Hague, for a Neutrality as to the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, in caſe a War ſhould break out between the Emperor and France, which their High Mightneſſes have at laſt agreed to; and towards the End of laſt Month their Reſolution thereupon was delivered to the ſaid Miniſter; but at the ſame time they delivered another Reſolution to Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's Miniſter, by which they declare, they will notwithſtanding of the ſaid Neutrality, punctually perform the Engagements they have entered into by Virtue of their Treaties with his Imperial Majeſty. Theſe two Reſolutions may, as to both Miniſters, be called a Sweetner and Sowerer, and they ſhew how artfully their High Mightineſſes, are reſolved to behave in order to prevent their being engaged as Principals in any Rupture that may happen. However they have not a Mind to truſt entirely to the Neutrality agreed on, and therefore they are about obtaining the Conſent of the reſpective Provinces for the raiſing of Two Millions of Guilders, one of which is to be employed in putting the Fortifications of the Barrier Towns into a good Condition, and the other to furniſh them with Ammunition and other Neceſſaries.

We hear from Rome that the Cardinal Cienfuegos, Miniſter of the Emperor there, and Cardinal

Cardinal Albani, Protector of Poland, had applied to the Holy Father for annulling or dispensing with the Oath taken in Poland for the Exclusion of Foreigners from being elected to the Crown of that Kingdom; whereupon his Holiness appointed a Congregation to examine it. The Oath was accordingly laid before them, and after mature Consideration, they resolved that the said Oath could not even by his Holiness be annulled or dispensed with; so that the poor Polanders must either observe the Oath they have made, or be guilty of manifest Perjury: Even from their Mother Church they can expect no Relief, at least as Matters stand at present: for we do not know but that a little *Tinctura Aurea Sacra* properly applied to the Palms of some of the Cardinals, might make them find out some Expedient for the Ease of scrupulous Consciences.

The Jesuits have lately met with a Rebuff at Vienna; those Fathers it seems lately served the Dutch Embassy at Vienna, as they served the Danish: They had seized twelve Catechisms of the Heidelberg Confession, belonging to the Chaplain of the Dutch Embassy; but as the Dutch Burghers maintain their Honour at all Foreign Courts to a Degree much superior to some other Nations who lay greater Claims to Nobility, a Complaint was directly made of this Proceeding to the proper Judge at Vienna, and the Complaint was followed with such Vigour, that the Fathers were ordered to restore immediately the Books to the proper Owner. The Jesuits depending upon their Interest at Court, refused to deliver the Books according to the Sentence; but in this they have for once found themselves mistaken, the Dutch Ambassador had more Interest than they, so that they have not only been obliged to restore the Books, but have been fined in in the Sum of 1000 Ducats for their Contempt.

Every thing is in Motion both upon the French and German Frontiers on the Upper Rhine. The Marshal Duke of Berwick arrived at Metz on the 19th of last Month *N. S.* and immediately held a Council of War, at which the Count de Belisle and all the other chief Generals assisted: Great Numbers of French Troops are assembled in Alsace, and more are daily arriving; a great Number of Battering Cannon, Field Pieces, Mortars, Bombs, Ball, and other Warlike Stores are actually taken out of the French Magazines: the Militia are marching to the Frontier Places; the Intendants are proving every thing necessary for the Carriage of the Artillery and Ammunition, and all things seem on their Side ready for taking the Field with a great Army. On the other Side the Germans are preparing for their Defence; Troops are marching from all Quarters to their Frontier on that Side; the Fortifications of Philipsburg and other Frontier Places are reparing with the utmost Expedition; and the Country People are gathering in their Corn and other things, and lodging them in the fortified Towns; most of the Ladies, and all the Families who cannot provide themselves in Provisions for several Months, have been obliged to depart from the City of Luxemburg; the Streets have been all unpaved; and the Sluices have been opened between the Gates of Triers and Thionvil, so that most of the lower Town lies under Water; which is all done to prevent a Bombardment, or the Effects thereof in case it should happen.

As the Czarina seems resolved to oppose *Stanislaus*'s mounting the Throne of Poland by Force of Arms, she has ordered two or three considerable Armies to post themselves in different Places upon the Frontiers of Poland in order to enter that Kingdom: And she has a considerable Squadron of Men of War cruising in the Baltick, to intercept any Assistance coming by Sea to her Enemies in Poland.

Dover, Octob. 19. Eleven Sail of the French Baltick Squadron came out of Flemish Road on Wednesday, and stood to the Westward. We suppose they are gone back to Brest.

London, October 19. We are credibly informed, that a certain English Gentleman, who is lately gone to Holland, has a Commission to engage the States-General to furnish out twenty Men of War, which are to join thirty English Men of War, and to sail with all Expedition to the Mediterranean.

We hear likewise, that the French Squadron which has been in the Baltick, is arrived at Dunkirk, and is to join twenty more of his Most Christian Majesty's Fleet; and that they with twenty-five of his Catholick Majesty's are to sail towards Italy with all Speed.

And that the French Army is encamped in the Plains of Turin.

On Thursday last an Order was sent from the Admiralty-Office, to the Head Commissioner of the Gun-Wharf, expressly commanding him to make all things ready belonging to his Office, for sailing at an Hour's Warning.

Octob. 22. The Spanish Armament is ready to put to Sea, and execute their projected Design; whether against Naples or Sicily, or both, or elsewhere, whilst France and Sardinia engage the Dutchy of Milan, we presume not to determine.

There is certain Advice in Town, that the King of Sardinia declar'd War against the Emperor the 20th Instant, *N. S.* in Form; and thereupon publish'd a Manifesto, setting forth his Reasons for so doing: In pursuance whereof actual Hostilities have been committed by him against the Imperialists in the Milanese.

By Letters from Aleppo, dated the 30th of July last, *N. S.* we learn, that the Plague had ceased there a Month before those Letters were written, and that it had swept away 70,000 Souls. They make no mention of the Death of any of our Factors there; but that they were return'd from their Retirement, and did Business as usual.

October

October 24 We hear by Letters from Hanover, that the 10000 Men which his Majesty is engaged to furnish the Emperor, are ready to march to the Rhine, as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall think proper to demand them: 'Tis added that these Troops are to be commanded by General Melvill.

We have an Account from Holland, all manner of Merchandize is gone considerably dearer there, since the War has been declared between France and the Emperor, that the Price of Geneva in particular is advanced 20 Florins or *l.* 2 Sterling, in every piece: and that the City of Amsterdam alone, on the said Rise of Goods, reckons herself worth Eight Millions *i. e.* 800,000 *l.* Sterling more now, than she was a Fortnight ago.

BOSTON,

The SPEECH of His Excellency *JONATHAN BELCHER*, Esq; our Governour, to the Great and General Court now setting here *Jan.* 29*th* 1733,4.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

SINCE your last sitting, the repeated Accounts from Great-Britain, *of the Fears of an universal War in* Europe, *I believe will make you think it wise to consider what is necessary to be done, for putting this Province in a Posture of Defence; you cannot but be sensible how often I have prest upon the Assemblies, the Repair of all his Majesty's Forts in the Province, more especially that of* Castle William, *and the Year is now far advanced, that some of the Materials for the Work must be procured as soon as possible. You will also do well to consider the Condition of the Forts or Batteries in the Towns of* Charlstown, Salem, *and* Marblehead, *and of those on the Eastern and Western Frontiers; and you Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I doubt not will make such a Supply of Money, as may be absolutely necessary to the Services I have mentioned.*

Whatever you can propose for the Safety and Defence of His Majesty's good Subjects, will (according to the Power) find my chearful Consent, and I hope your present sitting, will be carried on with such Peace and Unanimity as will convince the World that the Interest of the Province, is your sincere Aim and Endeavour.

J. BELCHER.

And in Answer to that part of his Excellency's Speech, relating to his Majesty's *Castle William*, the Two Houses appointed a large Committee of their own Members, who by His Excellency the Capt. General's Leave, on Friday last repaired to the said *Castle*, to take a careful view of what Repairs may be wanting there to be effected, and to prepare an Estimate of the Charge thereof, and the Committee to make Report of their doings to the Court, for their Consideration.

Vienna, October 27. The Imperial Army, now on its March towards the Rhine, consists of 33,685 Foot, and 5,783 Horse. The Czarina has offered to assist the Emperor with 30,000 Men, or more if desired. Several of the Circles of the Empire have already assured the Emperor of their Readiness to furnish their Contingents to maintain the War with the King of France. Mr. Wasner, the Imperial Agent at Paris has sent Word to this Court, that notwithstanding War has been declar'd on the Part of France, yet they continue to shew him the same Respect as ever.

Paris, Octob. 30. We have received Advice from the Camp before Fort Kehl, that the 26th in the Night the Besiegers took the Hornwork of that Place; and on Saturday Night last the Marquis de Reynel, Son-in-Law to the Duke of Berwick, arrived at Fontainebleau, and brought to the King the Articles of Capitulation, which his Generals had granted to the Governor of Fort Kehl for the Surrender of that Place.

Augsburgh, Octob. 28. The French are on full March to the Milaneze, which has struck a general Consternation in Lombardy.

The Elector of Saxony was chosen King of Poland on the 5th Inst. When the Nobility was arriv'd, Prince Lubomirsky, Palatine of Cracovia, made a moving Speech, tending to prove that the Election of Stanislaus was contrary to the known Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, and by consequence was null and invalid: Here he shew'd by several Arguments the Necessity there was for a new Election, where the Rights and Prerogatives of the Nation might remain untouch'd. His Speech met with a general Applause, after which the Bishop of Cracovia, appointed to collect the Votes, cry'd out aloud, Let every Man give his Vote. Prince Lubomirsky answered first, *Vivat Rex Augustus Tertius*; the Bishop of Cujavia seconded him, whom the rest followed unanimously; upon which the Starost Linowsky was immediately dispatch'd from the whole Body to the new King, at Dresden.

London, October 30. Yesterday an Express arriv'd at Hampton-Court from Mr. Finch, his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, with certain Advice that their High-Mightinesses the States General, had declar'd for the Emperor of Germany.

There is Advice that the Governor of Fort Kehl died in the Night the 30th Inst. N. S. of the Wounds he received during the Siege.

Charlestown Feb. 9. A private Letter from London dated Nov. 2. 1733. to a Gentleman in this Town mentions. That "the Parliament is fix'd to meet on the 17th of Jan. against "which time it will be determin'd, whether we shall have "War or Peace, but the first is mostly apprehended.

IN our Gazette the 13*th of* December *last, No.* 263. *we presented our Readers with so much of a Manifesto, of the King of* France *as was then come to our Hands, shewing the Motives inducing him to declare War against the Emperor of* Germany. *And by the last Ship to* Boston, *having receiv'd the remainder of said Manifesto, we now insert it, which is as follows,* viz.

THE Repulick of Poland has no Prerogative so valuable as that of the Disposing of her Throne; it is the Most shining Attribute of her Liberty, for the Preservation of which she has so often spilt her Blood. The Emperor resolved to have a Stroke at it; he did not stick to point out both the Prince that he had a mind to exclude, and him that he had a mind to raise to the Throne; he has undertaken, without Authority, to pronounce concerning what was done within Doors by the Republick, in relation to the former Election of a King of Poland: Like a Supreme Legislator, he has decided what Laws should be continued in Poland, and pronounced upon the Foundation of that Liberty which he is endeavouring to subvert. The only Regard he has shewn her, has been by disguising his Enterprizes under the Appearance of a fallacious Protection, and under the Mask of a pretended Treaty, haftily brought forth amidst the Tumult of Arms, which the Republick, when she came to her self, did not think her self obliged to observe.

The Emperor and the Czarina have always explained themselves to the Republick, in Terms proper towards a Tributary Kingdom, or a Nation subdued: Their Threats were immediately followed by the march of their Troops to the Frontiers; the Muscovite Army at length entred Poland, in order to fulfil her Engagements with the Emperor, even during the Time of the Election, in Expectation, and with Intent, to drown with the Noise of Arms, both the Voice of the Laws and the Suffrages of the Republick.

Nevertheless, the Polish Nation deliberated upon the Election of her King with that Calmness, which the Justice of her Cause could alone inspire, in the midst of so many Dangers. The Wishes of the Republick were compleat upon the Return of the King of Poland, his Presence cemented their Inclinations, the Field of Election rang with one Voice in his Favour; and this Deliberation was consummated with an Unanimity not to be paralelled in the Annals of Poland.

This Unanimity which ought to impose an eternal Silence upon their Enemies, because it proclaimed the Will of the Rulers of Kings; and yet it is this Unanimity which the Polanders are determined to support to the last Extremity. Their Violence is carried to the highest Pitch; the Muscovite Army, at the Instigation of the Allies, advances towards Warsaw; the Troops of the Emperor and those of the Elector of Saxony, are ready to take the same Steps, in case the Armies of the Muscovites shall not be sufficient to enslave a Free People, who claim their Privileges by an incontestable Right, and Demand by the same Right the glorious Use of their Liberty.

The Courts of Vienna and Russia ought to drop the August Title of *Protectors of Poland:* But does that Title give them a Right to open aud shut the Avenues which lead to a vacant Throne: It is not in trampling upon the Rights of a Nation that the Name of Protector is acquired, but in defending it against such as would oppress it. Of this his Majesty's Conduct might exhibit an Example

to

to the Emperor; nor does he fear to challenge the Republick herſelf, or all *EUROPE*, to be his Jndges. For how much ſo ever the King might wiſh the Re-acceſſion of a Prince, whom France received in his Misfortunes, and whom the moſt ſacred Ties has ſince united to him, yet he has exacted nothing of the Polanders, being convinced that it belongs to none but the Poliſh Nation to recal a Prince, whom Misfortunes have a long Time eſtranged from its Boſom. His Majeſty's Letter to the Primate of the 6th of July, breathe nothing but Peace and Juſtice: *EUROPE* may peruſe therein the Uprightneſs of his Majeſty's Intentions; ſhe may ſee there, how far the King is from inſpiring the King of Poland with Sentiments ſeparate from the Intereſt of the Republick; and may diſcover, that however anxious he has been for the Re-eſtabliſhment of that Prince, 'tis only to join with him in the Obſervance of thoſe Treaties which regard the Republick, and to contribute at the ſame time, to the Glory and Happineſs of Poland, and the Tranquility of the North.

It is not, therefore, out of any Views of Ambition or of Intereſt, that the King has recourſe to Arms: Content with poſſeſſing a flouriſhing Kingdom, and to reign over a dutiful People, his Majeſty's ſeeks not to extend the Bounds of his Dominion. In vain does the Emperor, in order to draw the Empire into his Projects, ſtrive to alarm them with Deſigns which are falſely imputed to his Majeſty. The Emperor has brought upon himſelf a War, which he has render'd unavoidable by the Violences offer'd to his Majeſty, in the Point which ought to be accounted the moſt ſacred amongſt Sovereigns; his Majeſty propoſes to efface even the Minuteſt Strokes which the Court of Vienna could level at him, and to maintain the Honour of France. Motives ſo juſt will heighten yet more the Ardour of the French Troops; they are eager to take Arms to revenge their King, and to prevent his illuſtrious Allies from being overwhelm'd by the Forces which the Emperor has caus'd to be pour'd in upon them. It is the God of Hoſts alone, that can give Victory; the King may call upon him with Confidence, and hope, that his Succeſſes will be anſwerable to his Moderation, his Patience, and the Purity of his Sentiments.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Feb.* 18. *Entred In.*

Boſch & Skinner from Antigua, Hill & Mansfield from Jamaica, Coſnel from R-Iſland.

Entred Out Goſnold for Cadiz, Roſevel for N. Carolina, Coſnel for R-Iſland, Boſch for Antigua, Clark for Philadelphia, Payton for Coracoa.

Cleared Thibou to Jamaica, Clark to Philadelphia, Roſevel to N. Carolina, Griffith to Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.

We hear from New-York, that Gov. Cosby has aſſur'd the People there, that no Pains ſhall be ſpared nor Time loſt in fortifying that City.

We hear that a Ship belonging to this Port is aſhore near the Capes.

Laſt Night there being a violent high Wind, a Shallop overſet a little below Glouceſter.

On Tueſday laſt a Widow of this Town was married in her Shift, without any other Apparel; upon a Suppoſition that ſuch a Procedure would ſecure her Husband in the Law from being ſued for any Debts of his Predeceſſor.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred In.

Snow Charming Molly, Peter Nihil from Antigua.
Ship Morning Star, David Ruſſan from Barbadoes.
Scooner Judith & Rebecca, John Clark from New-York.
Ship Jane, John Richmond from Barbadoes.
Brigt. Mulberry, Martin Ball from Antigua.

Entred Out. Ship Seaflower, Oſweld Peel for Barbadoes.
------ Tryal, Samuel Bicknel for Madiera.
Snow Charming Molly, Peter Nihil for Weſt-Indies.
Brig. John, William Halſon for Boſton.

Cleared. Ship St. Andrew, John Stedman to Cork.
------ Flaxney, Thomas Jones to Antigua.

Advertiſements.

TO be Sold at *William Fiſhbourn's Wharf*, *Lisbon* Salt by *Simon Edgell.*

ON Saturday *the 9th of* March *enſuing*, will be Sold by publick Vendue at Capt. *Stevenſon's* Store, on the End of *Bourn's* Wharff, ſundry Sorts of Merchandize, viz. Garlix, Doulas, Quadruple Sileſia's, Scarlet ſtriped Ticken, Bed-Ticks, Cherryderies, Searſuckers, Muſlins, Cambricks, Chints, Bengals, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen Ditto, Hats, Ozenbrigs, Haberdaſhery; and ſundry other valuable Goods. The Sale will begin at Ten a-Clock, and continue till all the Goods are ſold off, by

Pat. Baird, Vendue Maſter.

N. B. The ſaid Capt. *Steverſon* expects that all Perſons indebted to him, will pay their reſpective Ballances, betwixt this and the ſaid Ninth of *March*: He intending for *Europe* in a very few Days thereafter.

RUN away from *Henry Smith's* Plantation above *Tulpehocken*, the 12th Inſt. a Servant Man named *Tho. Bently*, aged eighteen years, freſh colour'd, ſomething freckled, had on a brown Kerſey, blue Coat cloth cap, *Indian* Shoes and Stockings, a Garlix Shirt; took with him the following Goods belonging to his Maſter; Twelve yards of Strowds, Three *Indian* Blankets, Twelve *Pounds* of Powder, Twenty bars of Lead, Two dozen claſp Knives, one Short Gun, a roan Horſe marked *I. D.* on his near ſhoulder or buttock, or both, with a narrow white Slip on his forhead; the ſaid Servant went in Company with *Wm. Mark*, a hired Man to the ſaid *Henry Smith*, pretending to go *Indian* Trading. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Bently*, and brings him to *Philadelphia*, to *Edward Shippen*, ſhall have *Three Pounds* and reaſonable Charges paid by, *Edward Shippen.*

Prov. of Pennſylvania, *ſſ.* NOTICE *is hereby given to all Perſons who are indebted to the Hon. the Proprietaries, for Quitrent due on Lands they hold in the ſaid Province, and for Lotts of Ground within the City of* Philadelphia, *that they provide to pay off the ſame in the next Month* (March) *for Collecting whereof the Rec. General hath appointed to attend at his Office in* Philadelphia, *from the firſt Day of the ſaid Month to the* 16th, *for Receiving thoſe of the County and City of* Philadelphia. *At* Cheſter *from the* 19th *day to the* 23d *inclusive: And at* Penſbury *in the County of* Bucks, *from the* 27th *to the* 30th *inclusive, of the ſame. At which reſpective Times and Places all Perſons who are indebted as aforeſaid, are required without further Delay to pay the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.* J. STEEL, *Rec. Gen.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 15. 1733,4

N. B. *At the Town of* Lancaſter *the firſt and ſecond days of the Month of* April *next.*

WHereas *ſundry Perſons ſtand indebted to Evan Jones* Chymiſt, and Dr. *Matthew Hooper* jointly and ſeparately, they are deſired to come and pay the ſame, or they will be ſued before *March* Court next enſuing the Date hereof, by *Evan Jones* & *Matthew Hooper.*

JOHN FROST, Staymaker, late Servant to Evan Morgan, now liveth in Secondſtreet, *over againſt Doctor* Hooper's, *in Copartnerſhip with* Thomas Carter, *where all ſorts of* Stays *and* Coats *are made after the beſt manner.*

The SOCIETY of ANCIENT BRITONS

IN Philadelphia, eſtabliſhed in Honour of Her Majeſty Queen *CAROLINE*'s Birth-Day and the Principality of WALES, will meet on *Friday* the Firſt of *March* enſuing, being St. *DAVID*'s Day, at *Owen Owen's*, the Sign of the *Indian King* in Market-ſtreet, and from thence proceed to Church. Tickets for the Feaſt are ready to be delivered out at the Place aforeſaid, *Price Five Shillings.* Note, *There will be a Sermon in Welch.*

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Mony, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had of the Publiſher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

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her e Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.